NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- NEW VERSION OF

FIFTH AVENUE-THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-FROM WOOD'S NUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PIPPEN; OR, THE KING BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY. -THE AVALANCHE-

THE TANMANY, Fourteenth street,-GRAND VARIETY BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery,-Conto

THEATER COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 635 Broa way.-ETHIO-PIAN MISSTRELSY, 40.-THEATRICAL AGENCY.

ERILY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 723 Broadway. - ETHIO-PIAN MINSTRELSRY, NEGRO ACTS, 40. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - EQUESTRIAN AND GYMMA-TIC PERFORMANCIES, &C. APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway .-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Monday, April 4, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1-Advertisements -Advertisements.

3-Religious: Prayer, Praise and Freaching on Passion Sunday; Pulpit Politics and Few Morality; Broadbrim Beathude and Wrathful Religion; Dedication of New Temples of Wor. ship for Saints and Sinners; Discourses on the Fifteenth Amendment, the Infallibility of the Pope, the Successor of St. Peter, Obstacles in the Christian Life and Sensation Preachers.

Library-The Colored Vote in Onto.

5-Brooklyn Navy Yard: The Project for Its Sale and Purchase of a Site Elsewhere; A Big Job and Why the Brooklyn City Government Favor It-Caba: The Reported Emancipation of Slaves by the Captain General a Fraud-Art Notes-Europe: Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trini at Tours; Napoleon's Letter of Magna Charta for France-Old World Items-Suicid

ittorials: Lending Article on Our Army and

Navy-Amusement Announcements.
7-Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World; Cabinet Crisis: the English Universities' Boat Race Betting; Indian Treachery in Wyoming-Crippled at Sea: the City of Brusse's Lose Her Propelter—Washington: Views of the Dominican Commission on the Domican Treaty; Claims of a Fenian Prisoner Against Great Britain; An important Cotton Que-tion—Personal Intelli-gence—Musical and Theatrical—The Hildise Bund-Three Men Suffocated in a Lodging House-Probable Murder in Brooklyn- Re

8-New York in Washington: The Congressiona Solons Who Saw Daylight First in the Empire State-Musical Review-Unsafe Foundations-The Fifteenth Amendment-Real Estate Mattors. The Courts Journalistic Noiss Marin Transfers-Marriages and Deaths.

-Financial and Commercial Reports-Internal Revenue-Commissioner Delano and the Par-

mers-Advertisaments.

10-The New Charter: Memorial of the Citizens' Association to the Senate Approving of the Reforms Proposed by Mr. Frear's Bill-The Groeley-Morris ev Alliance-Mount Sinai Hos pital-New York City News-Political Notes and Observations-The New Tennessee Constitution-Brooklyn Intelligence-Big Six's Birthday-Fire in Exchange Place-Death Under Suspicious Circumstances-The Winnipeg Execution-New Jersey News-Shipping ntelligence-Advertisements

11-Advertisements.
13-Advertisements.

THE MAIN PROPOSITION up at Albany today, "up stairs and down stairs" and everywhere will be, "Take a seat; we want to have . little talk with you."

THE PARK .- All the talk about the Park going to the dogs, or to the goats and geese. under the new Charter is gas and gammon. Mayor Hall will not disturb the present commissioners, and the radical Secafors know it.

ANOTHER "BOBOLITION" DAY, -Our colored fellow citizens are making arrangements for a general celebration for the ratification of the freenth amendment. The day will no doubt be hereafter celebrated as an important anniversary in this age of progress in everything that perisins to negrodom.

NEGROES IN CONNECTIOUT.-It is a settled fact that the negroes cannot vote to-day in Connecticut. Congress should have passed the Texas-bill and allowed General Grant to proclaim the fifteenth amendment a few days

SOMETHING NEW IN THE STNAGOGUE.-It is etated that a number of Jewish ladies in this city have established an industrial home for poor Jewesses, the first of the kind organized la the Jewish Church. This is human progress of the right kind. It is a wonder our Hebrew population have not done something of the kind before this.

Just So .- One of the organs of the rough and tumble democracy of this city says that Jack Morrissey never took a dollar out of the city treasury. Neither did Jack Reynolds nor the luminary's pet, Mike Murphy.

PARSONS GOING ABROAD. - Western papers state that arrangements are being made to g've the parsons a grand jollification next summer by a trip from Chicago to San Francisco and back. If a few of them could be dropped on the way, and try their hands at evangelizing the savnges, they would be doing a good shing, and then only be following in the footsteps of the Jesuit failiers a century ego,

Our Army and Navy. y is no doubt now our most pressing

ton, prompt to catch the drift of public opin-

ion, are making most praiseworthy and con-

spicuous efforts in that direction. A cynical

al need, and our legislators at Washing-

observer might say that their efforts were too plainly conspicuous, too evidently made for an audience to be very sincere; but let us give these worthy gentlemen all praise for their economical spasms; let us shut our eyes to all rallroad jobs, steamboat subsidies, land grants, private bills and all that sort of thing. and shout in admiration at the determined efforts Congress is making to cripple our army and strangle our navy. A wise economy does not tear down what already is well established, knowing that some day it will have to build it all up again, knowing that the building up again must be done in turmoll and confusion, when the government is at the mercy of contractors and jobbers-done, perhaps, when the Treasury is suffering from a rapidly depreciating redit; done when time, not money, must be saved. Our bifter experience in the last war, when we had to go through this, ought to have taught us a lesson. The milliens of money we wasted, the shameful peculation and jobbery that made the name of a government contractor a by-word and a reproach, should not make us desirous of repeating the operation of creating an army and a navy out of next to nothing. And yet this is what our sapient Congressmen in their new-found zeal are driving us to. Stop a moment, gentlemen; reflect for a few minutes what you are doing, and let those among you who rant and roar about the majesty of the American eagle reflect upon the outrage you are doing that glorious specimen of ornithololy in paring his claws and clipping his wings. How is he to soar over and protect our commerce, or what you have left of it, if you take away the navy? How is he to keep order and protect our citizens from the savages among the Rocky Mountains, his traditional perch, if you decimate the army? Is it wise, let alone the generosity and justice of the step, to drive our carefully educated and devoted officers from the service? Is it good policy to let enormously expensive ships rot for the want of money to repair them? Is this even economy, oh! saving sages? some of your blustering speeches about the British lion, when you wax warm over the Alabama question, remember that our army is just about one-tenth of the British; and when you grow pathetic over the woes of suffering Cuba, or when your indignation is aroused by acts of eppression and crueity toward Americans in Cuba, remember that even what you are pleased to call the effete, wornont, distracted government of Spain has a larger naval force in Cuban waters than we possess throughout the globe. Not that we for a moment doubt the ability of the great Yankee nation to bid defiance to all comers, with or without a navy. And can we not point with pride to the glorious deeds of arms of members of your own august body? Still, though we yet have a Logan and a Butler among us, don't entirely destroy our army; all men are not born military geniuses, and do have some compassion on those unfortunates who have been obliged to spend years of careful training in order to obtain their present nosition. And when, oh, sages! in convivial moments-for unless you are sadly belied some of you do seek to culiven the routine of legislation by feasting and merrymaking-you toast "the army and navy forever," think of the miserable remnant of an army and navy you would leave us to drink to. Be saving in your economy, and don't rain what has already been created; be merciful to the service that Perry and Lawrence, Hall, Decatur, Stewart and many others have made glorious; be

It is a mistaken and fallacious theory, however galling it may be to admit it, that Yankee genius is naturally universal. We succeed pretty well, it is true; but our efforts at intuitive generalship have not been altogether satisfactory. In diplomacy and in politics we satisfy ourselves, at any rate; and we do very well wherever generalties will pass current. wherever words will do for deeds, wherever mistakes are not almost fatal; but when precise, positive results are called for intuitive genius has a hard time of it. We do far betthan other nations, granted; but we have still modesty enough left to know that we might do better. Those economical members, who now and then, in some occasional fit, propose to abolish our national schools at West Point and Annapolis, would do well to study the glorious record of the "regulars" in the last war and see what the results of careful training can be. To ordinary observers there is always much in professional learning that seems cumbersome, useless, and even at times absurd. Red tape, formality, they cry out. Very well, gentlemen; red tape and formality, like most other things, are very well in their place and in their proper degree. Do you trust your health or your affairs to quack doctors or lawyers, who boast of having cut loose from the trammels of precedent? Will you trust the honor and welfare of your country to quack generals and admirals? We have had, perhaps, enough of such gentry already.

don't des'roy, by niggardly withdrawal of

supplies, our gallant ships.

It would be more economical, more fitting the high position you hold as rulers of this great country, to give us a noble navy; ons capable of making us respected abroad; one that will do us honor, and one that will do honor to the heroes that have graced its rolls in the past and who adorn it in the present; a service of which we all may be proud; one which would reflect credit on its officers and on its generous supporters. Be careful how you retrench; give thought to the future; be watchful, that in your pruning you do not destroy the tree itself. The title of Treasury watch dog is a proud one, the need of economy is most urgent, the popular cry demands it, and a saving reputation is a good thing to return to your constituents with for re-election; but you have a national duty to perform, national interests and honor to look after, and the interests of the whole country demand a strong and efficient navy. Be saving, but at the same time be provident. Let not your zeal outrun your discretion. Be generous and be just.

WHAT A PITY IT IS that the philosopher Greeley should fall among such evil compan- | League.

ions in his primest days! What will all he ever knew about farming or political oconomy avail him if he runs with John Morrissey and Jommy O'Brion and the young, uncouth democracy?

The Union League Committee and the "Property Owners'" Mevement. Last Saturday night the Union League Club

held a meeting and adopted a protest against the new Charter now pending in the Senate, and proposing, not the fifteenth, but fifteen different amendments as necessary to make this Charter complete. They also appointed Horace Greeley, Joseph B. Varaum, Jr., Charles J. Folger, William Gullen Bryant, George Opdyke, William E. Dodge, John A. Weeks, Isaac H. Bailey, Le Grand B. Cannon, James H. Titus, William Laimbeer, Jr., Sinclair Tousey, William H. Bridgman, Saint J. Glassey and William A. Dowling, "to proceed to Albany (and we presume they are there now, or most of them) and represent to the epublican members of the Legislature that we protest emphatically against the passage of the Charter now before the Senate, unless it is. essentially amended"-that is, according to the fifteen propositions laid down by the club. Secondly, on the call of Mesers. A. T. Stowart, General John A. Dix, Marshall O. Roberts, James Lenox, William T. Blodgett, A. A. Low. John Jacob Astor, Daniel F. Tiemann and many others, "In support of the present Central Park Commissioners and in opposition to the measures pending at Albany to displace them." there is to be at one o'clock a citizens' meeting at 111 Broadway this day, from which it will be seen that the Union League Club and these distinguished citizens making the call for this day's meeting have come in among laborerain the vineyard at the eleventh hour. We sus pect that they are too late; but we shall see. It is apparent, at all events, that there will be great commotion in the hive of every faction nd clique of the politicians at Albany to-day; but as the thing is said to be positively fixed, Greeley and Morrissey will be apt to find that their only way of retreat is through the little end of the horn.

Haytien Troubles.

Hayti and the Haytiens are still in hot water. That fact is apparent from our latest Port au Prince advices. But, by the way, when, in the course of their comewhat diversified excess were these good people in any pleasanter condition? If we cast a glauce backward to the very incipienty of their national existence in the days of Toussaint L'Ouverture and of Dessalines, their first ruler after their declaration of independence in 1804, and follow down the long succession of intestinal feuds which elevated both Christophe and Petion to rival Presidencies, until Boyer's invasion temporarily reunited them and made bim supreme; if we then recall the fend after fend of Reviere, Guerrier, Pierrot and Riché, until, in our times, Faustin, Solouque and Geffrard have re-enacted the old accustomed drama of slaughter, misrule and pillage, we find the same sad story of anarchy and roin in a land intended to be one of the gardens of the world.

We now have before us the accession of the new President Saget, who enters upon his perilous task in the very teeth of a ferocious rebellion. His programme reads well, and is, no doubt, sincerely meant, "Honest management of the public resources and observance of the laws," it tells us, are the fundamental principles that will guide his administration. But at the very outset the United States consul at Jeremie, who, on Saret's behalf, has borne offers of amnesty and reconciliation to the insurgent General Jacquet, is seized by that worthy and held in durance vile. This act, while it affords small guarantee of a peaceful reconstruction in Hayti, may prove to be a timely hint of duty to our own administration. There is no help for it. The protestorate of some wise and stable government strong enough to enforce and maintain the law will alone rescue Hayti from a relapse into barbarism. With Dominiea, which covers three-fifths of the island. coming under the United States flag already, the future cannot be doubtful, and the sagnoity of General Grant will shorten the period of delay that still excludes Hayti from a like promising destiny. A fair treaty once concluded, a regiment or two of United States roops thrown into the colored republic to restore order and set the noisy disputants who now barass their country to work would soon enable commerce and industry to write the record of Haytien affairs in other characters than blood and fire.

THE COUNCIL AND THE CIVIL POWERS .-Later news informs us that there is no likelihood of the Pope abandoning his ground. He is resolved to be infallible, and being able to count on the majority, he is determined to put it to the vote. At the same time we are told that Count Daru has given up the idea of sending a lay representative to Rome. The reason for this change of policy is said to be that he has not found sufficient encouragement from the governments of Vienna, Madrid and Florence. The Pope and the Council are thus to be allowed to take what course they please. This has all along been the idea of Von Beust, the Austrian Chancellor. We may now look for some action on the part of the Council in relation to the Syllabus and infallibility. We may also look for a general tearing up of existing concordats. The breach between Church and State promises to widen more and more.

HELL GATE.-It is given out that the committee of Congress on the subject of improve ments in the river and harbor, which they will shortly report to the House, have agreed upon an item of \$100,000 for the removal of the obstructions in Hell Gate. This may, perhaps, be better than nothing; but it seems to us that the commerce and Custom House revennes from this port call for something more than these dribbles for the removal of these Hell Gate obstructions. Congress, in fact, should provide for the opening of this passage to the largest steamers at all conditions of the tide, or for a tide ship canal, as soon as practicable, for peace purposes and for war purposes.

WE WARN THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE against Greeley. If he gets them to throw over the new Charter as he proposes, it is just like him to go back to his sanctum and call them all "blockheads," especially the reThe Churches Yesterday.

Passion Sunday was observed yesterday with due solemnity in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. The attendance was large and the worshippers seemed, as we trust they were, profoundly conscious of the great events in commemoration. Beginning with Grace church we find that the congregation filled the sacred edifice, that the glare and glitter of fashion were not at all clouded by the sembre habitiments of the sorrowing sinner and that the sermon delivered by Dr. Potter was eloquent. Tue reverend gentleman urged his hearers to forget those things that are behind: We hardly think they are inclined to remember them. It they were it would not be necessary to remind them of the words of Paul and to advise them to press onward through life. Unfortunately too many of us make such rapid progress that we forget everything worth remembering, excepting the one idea which animates, and that is too seldom of a religious nature. And even in religion we are semetimes too fast. When Dr. Potter tells us that there is nothing incongruous in "the Gospel in the ratpit of a Water street rumseller" we cannot allogether agree with him. However pure and pious may be the motives of the Water street missionaries there is but little of the sublime in the spectacle of sinners being fed with the loaf of the divine spirit in one room while singers are feeding loafers with spirits anything but divine in the other.

Turning to the Catholic churches we learn that all were thronged. The sermons were devoted to the subject of the passion of Christ, and, as usual, the faithful were exhorted to a true repentance, without which the performance of the religious duties demanded by the Church during Passion week will not avail. At the Church of the Epiphany Bishop Connor somewhat varied the monotony of sermons by delivering a discourse defining the proposed dogma of Papal infallibility. Of course, the Bishop believes that the Pope is infallible, and he does not think that the proclamation of the Council declaring him so will do more than affirm what all Catholics believe. If this be the case, why proclaim the dogma at all?

At the churches of the several Protestant denominations the services were solemn and the sermons fairly good. Sensational preachers were severely handled at the Rose Hill Methodist church, the preacher declaring that their sermons had no effect upon the minds of their congregations after these had left their churches. He thought that people were in ecstacles over their hopes for three months in the year, and served the devil fuithfully the remaining nine. There is much truth in this assertion, sovere as it is, and it is the result of a sad fendency of humanity to follow that business longest which yields the most immediate returns. At the Church of the Divine Paternity Dr. Chapin took for his text the words "Hallowed be Thy name," and preached eloquently on the subject of holding God's name holy; while, in sympathy with him, Rev. Mr. Danner, at the Union Reformed church, explained the gentleness of God's love. At Christ church Dr. Ewer informed his congregation that the Bible was the great seed book of the Church, of which we have no doubt, seeing that its contents are intended for propacation. The reverend doctor took an opportunity of giving the Pope an indirect slap, by declaring that St. Paul of England was calling St. Peter of Rome to account for his manifold errors. In all the other churches the servants of the Lord sowed the seed of religion, and if the soil be fruitful we may entertain hopes of a bounteous harvest. Even at Plymouth church Brother Beecher was solemn and impressive, stating the obstacles to the Christian in the walk of life, and deploring that there was not more religious zeal at the

present time. In Washington alone was Passion Sunday made the occasion for a political sermon, Dr. Newman declaring, in reference to the fifteenth amendment, that the immunities granted the negroes "is the grandest Protestant movement since the days of Luther." We fear that this somewhat extravagant opinion was intended as a slight puff for the President, who was present. But there are some clergymen who firmly believe that in heaven the spirits of negroes sit in the high places, reading Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Let us have less of this sort of thing from the pulpit. We cannot perceive that the privilege of voting has any connection whatever with Christianity, which teaches not of things terrestrial, but of things celestial.

FRANCE UNDER THE BONAPARTE CONSTITU TION .- The mails from Europe by the steamship Idaho yesterday supply the continuation of the report of the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the evening of the 24th of March. Reports from Tours give the testimony for the prosecution, with the opening of the case for the defence. An incident which occurred in the court was commented on extensively, as affording evidence of the ample license which is just now accorded to the French press. It transpired on the examination of one of the witnesses that the Marseillaise had announced that, "convicted or acquitted, the Prince would be killed." Yet. after publishing this atrocious sentiment, the Marseillaise continued in existence as a newspaper in Paris. Napoleon's letter of Magna Char's addressed to Premier Ollivier is published in extense in our columns. The documents in both cases give proof that France is being gradually advanced to a healthy system of democracy—the law vindicated, imperialism tolerant, the people educated and loyal.

IT IS DEPLORABLE TO CONTEMPLATE THE FAOT that Socrates Greeley has put himself under John Morrissey's training-using dumbbells, dieting on bran bread and squashes, swinging the clubs and exercising in a tight shirt every morning in order to enter the "Ring" against the Frear Charter. It is within the limit of possibility that we will have him in a few days wearing his hat over his left eye, curling his lower lip, smoking his cigar at an angle and even sporting a broken

ENCOURAGING. -It is encouraging to witness the numbers of religious revivals now prevailing very generally all over the country, particiularly in the West. If a few drops of the same kind of grace could fall upon the Legislature at Albany it would no doubt have a publican members, as he did the Union in the Legislature? or are they all proving | we shall expect even a cheapening by Con- | thon which is provided for by that law on the men of another kind?

The New Charter-A Memorial from the

The corporation of influential property holders of the city known as the Citizens' Association at a meeting on Saturday night adopted a memorial to the State Senate asking sarnestly for the passage of the new City Charter, which passed the House by an almost unanimous vote on Wednesday last and comes up in the Senate to-day. The memorial gives an unreserved approval to the main features of the Charter, and shows very clearly how acceptable it is to the prominent taxpayers of the city, who are certainly as auxious for good government outside of politics as the seedlest ward politician can pretend to be inside. The protestations of the latter ought to be, and usually are, accepted with a great allowance of salt and a large margin for buncombe; but when an argument or an act appeals to the pockets it is safe to say that it will touch a chord that calls for truth without buncombe. whether the act or argument is disagreeable or otherwise. The Citizens' Association for six years has

been aiming to do a good work in securing municipal reforms, and it has succeeded in many notable instances. It has made fearless war upon all the city officers who were corrupt or neglectful, and upon the city commissions that it deemed derelict, without regard to politics or power; and although we have at times felt called upon to rebuke or ridicule some of the idiosyncrasies in which it indulged, like the humanitarian Bergh, we have never doubted its devotion to a good work nor obstructed its efforts to carry that good work to a successful issue. Now that it has come out in an unreserved approval of the new Charter, which realizes most of its efforts at reform, we present its memorial in another column as the best argument we can offer to the thinking mass of the people for a good, hoxest and sound city government.

The petition attached offers similar solid arguments in favor of the same Charter. When Moses Taylor, H. B. Claffin, James M. Constable, Henry Ball, Richard Mortimer, C. L. Tiffany, Edward Cromwell, Peter Cooper and numbers of others, who are not identified with party politics, but who are interested by many hundreds of thousands of dollars with the reform of the city government, petition for the passage of this new Charter in the Senate, it is a fair and safe deduction to make that they, as men of business, readily comprehend what will improve, enrich and beautify the city in which their interests lie, even if we do not place the deduction on the higher basis of patriotism and pride. The inference, too, offers a fair logical contrast with the ravings of those other rich men-the silk stocking magnates of the debonnaire democracy-whose political ambitions so far overslaugh their business interests that they have opposed the Charter and affiliated with the desperadoes of the party in order to rule or ruin.

The Savage Red Man.

Those who, living comfortably and safely in civilized communities, have raised their voices in bitter denunciation of General Sheridan for his punishment of the Piegan Indians, may probably change their tone on reading the despatch from Atlantic City, Wyoming, this morning. Six white men were killed there on the 31st ult., and a stage coach, in which Paymaster General Alvord, Major Russell and four soldiers of the United States army and other persons were passengers, is so long overdue that there is no reasonable conclusion except that all of them have been massacred. The Indians who perpetrated these outrages were not hostile bands with whom we were at open war, but they were peaceable Indians, in whom the white settlers had faith, and they were distributed about that vicinity by General Augur, when, on the ratification of peace treaties, he was looking about for some reservation on which they could settle. No doubt they came to these peaceful pursuits at the beginning of winter with plenty of presents and guns and ammunition donated them by the confiding govern ment. As soon as the grass grows their treacherous and murderous spirit exerts itself. and this is the result—the cruel butchery of the whites, who believed in their protestations

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CITY CHARTER. This evening the new Charter will be submitted to the Senate, and without much debate will be made the special order for the morning session to-morrow, and to-morrow it will be brought up in Committee of the Whole, when a few weak passes will be made at it by Genet & Co., but under the operation of the previous question it will be put through on the railroad plan, and before the sun goes down it will probably be in the hands of the Governor for his signature. On Wednesday it will be a law and the Corporation of the city of New York will be reconstructed.

MORE EARTHOUAKES AT SAN FRANCISCO -On Saturday last, at noon, they had "a short, wicked shock of an earthquake" at San Francisco, of six seconds duration, the direction being from the southeast (the Sierra Nevada chain of mountains) to the northwest. There was great excitement, but no damage to life or limb. It was raining at the time, and prior to the shock the barometer was observed to fall very rapidly. These frequent earthquakes at San Francisco are warnings which should not be disregarded by the inhabitants of the city in the matter of house building. They should put up no more six, five or four story houses; and houses of wood, well braced, as if for rolling in a heavy sea, are the best for such a shaky foundation as that of San Francisco. There is no safety in a region of earthquakes, except in all practicable precautions to meet

THE RADICAL PHILOSOPHER must be careful of his tongue while he is in alliance with Morrissey and the shoulder-hitters. He cannot fling the terms "liar" and "villain" around as promiscuously as usual at them, for they strike back straight from the shoulder, and they are in better training than he is.

TEA AND COFFEE. -The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, has fixed the duty on tea at twenty cents and on coffee at four cents. This, perhaps, is the bost we can hope for now, in view of the debt; but beneficent effect. Are there no praying men as we get on with the reduction of the debt gress of tea and coffee.

The Crouset Labor Riets Rioting seems to have become chronic among the miners and other workman at Crausat, in France. It has again and again been necessary to call in the military. On Saturday the disturbance seems to have been quite serious. It was reported in Paris at noon that the disorders had been suppressed and that peace reigned. Later in the evening it was anne that the disturbance had increased and that additional troops had been sent thither. It was added that the troubles were kept alive by contributions of money from other countries Creuzot is one of the great centres of the iron trade in France. The district abounds with coal and iron, and the great factory owned by the Schneiders employs not fewer than ten thousand men. It would not be wonderful if it proved true that foreign workmen, especially those of Great Britain, were helping to keep up the strike at Creuzot by contributions of money. Living is cheaper in France than in England. Men can be got to work for lower French iron and steel can therefore be sold cheaper than those of Great Britain. If it be true that the strike at Creuzot is the result of a European combination, it will only confirm what we have often repeated in these columns, that the railroad and telegraph have placed the workmen under entirely new conditions—conditions which render probable at no distant day the complete revolution of European society. Year by year it becomes more difficult for the monarchies and the cligarchies to keep down the flerce democracy. A European trade combination shows the pos-

sibility of a European political combination. The Connecticut Election.

The Connecticut election comes off to-day for Governor and other State officers, Legislature, &c. It is purely a local election, but the State is so closely divided between the two parties that it makes even a purely local contest lively and exciting. The result, of course, is doubtful; but the democrats are sanguine of a handsome success. Last April their popular candidate, English, was beaten four hundred votes for Governor by the popular republican, Jewell, while in November, 1868, when the democrats were demoralized, General Grant carried the State by three thousand. The republicans, for the present fight, which is between Jewell and English again, had been counting upon the acquisition of the negro vote-about fourteen hundred in the State-but the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment came too late to enable them to make the necessary local arrangements for the admission of this new element, whereby the democracy have been greatly encouraged.

The campaign has been mainly fought by the republicans on the merits of General Grant's administration, Congress and the republican party; and on the other side in the usual democratic denunciations of Grant, Congress and all concerned. The result, then, though not amounting practically to much any way, will be an endorsement or disapproval of Grant and Congress by Connecticut; but still a victory to the democracy even in Connecticut, at this juncture, will be of great value to them as indicating not only that the party still lives but that it is actually gaining ground.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.-We publish in another part of the HERALD to-day an interesting communication from a citizen of Havana, which throws considerable light on the recent order of the Captain General in relation to certain negro slaves. The writer bases his letter on a late despatch from Havana which was published in the American newspapers, and which is calculated to mislead the people of the United States by Indicating that the Spanish government contemplates the abolition of negro slavery on the island. The despatch in question, which was transmitted by the Associated from Captain General de Rodas' decree, of which the telegram furnished pretended to be an explanation.

A NEW MILITARY POST.-The St. Paul Daily Press states that General Hancock has received orders from Washington to establish a new military post at Pembina, on the borders of Winnipeg. There may yet be serious trouble growing out of the resistance of the Red Riverites to the dictation of the Hudson Bay Company, the British home government and the Dominion of Canada. If any people are "governed too much" they are certainly the people of Winnipeg; and it is wise for the United States government to establish military posts at points where they are so signally needed as they are at the present time on the northwestern boundaries of the country.

MARRIED WOMEN ON THE WING. -The Rondout (N. Y.) Courier states that a heartless woman in that town, sixty-five years old, recently deserted her husband, stealing the hard earnings and savings of many years, and went to live with another man in the same place. They were Germans, she the daughter of a clergyman, and had lived together fourteen years in Fatherland. Another case has just occurred out West, according to the Lawrence Tribune, where the wife of a hotel keeper in Kansas City ran off with "another man," stealing considerable property belonging to ber husband. She was suffered to go after disgorging her plunder. Here are evidences that "men have no rights that women are bound to respect." State Legislatures should enact some sort of laws giving the husband a chance for maintaining his marital rights. If not men-married ones-will soon become tha weaker instead of the stronger vessels.

"DUST THROWING" FOR THE NEXT PRESI-DENCY.-The Albany Express announces per authority that Senator Fenton is not a candidate for the republican nomination for the next Presidency, and intimates that all assertions to that effect are but cruel jokes. The Express should remember that "many a jest is spoken in earnest." In this connection the Rochester Chronicle (republican) revives the following little bit of political history:-

It may possibly occur to some people that Governor Fenton wasn't a candidate for Senator last year until fine very last moment, after the suspicions of his enemies were aliayed and sat a rest. Then, in spite of his pledges to Judge Davis, he suddenly appeared at Albany with an immense lobby, taking both Davis and Morgan by surprise, and laying them both as flat as a flounder. It is tolerably evident that Fenton has already begin to set his understrappers at work laying pipe for the republican Presidential nomination in 1872.

. THE SPRING CHARTER ELECTION. - Will the rough and ready democracy try their strength under the new Charter of the municipal elec-17th of May? It seems to be doubtful.